THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. S. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Hnm. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.
The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.
The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1850. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Brincipal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and No ary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6¼ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.,* 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K. N.,* 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.,* 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.,* 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
5. *Anson Buttingame, K.N.,* 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N.,17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hyghton,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N ,21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,*24 *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Elwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N.,15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Cloode, K. N.,*
8. J Glancey Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.,*
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.,*23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.,*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	25
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

WHAT WOULD A MAN DO WITHOUT A HAT? But is it not better to have a *nice* Hat?
As usual, you can find at No. 8, Fayetteville Street, a most superb assortment of Dress Hats, in Moleskin and Straw; besides a variety of soft Cassimere hats, Ladies' Flats, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
April 1, 1856. 39—

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.
This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.
I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.

MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.
They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.
Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties
PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1856. 13—
☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpœnas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1 1855. 55—1y.

KOH-I-NOOR.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AUTHORIZED to close out that splendid chewing tobacco, which was invoiced at $5 per lb., at a greatly reduced price—and our customers, who admired it but could not afford to chew it, will please give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 38—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROC AMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of
SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,
which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.
To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?
Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—I OFFER for sale that valuable house and lot formerly the residence of Maj. Clarke, opposite State Bank, upon accommodating terms. The house has been repaired, the lot is large and contains a good garden spot, large fruit trees, near the capital and is in an excellent neighborhood. Terms; Bond and security, one, two and three years with interest from day of sale. Apply to ED. CANTWELL.
Raleigh, April 20, 1856. 42—1m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.
BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent,
The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Ja. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN Court of Equity. Lemon S. Dunn and McGilvra Whitehurst, Executors B. M. Wilkinson, vs. Peregrine P. Clements.
To P. P. Clements:
SIR: You are hereby notified to appear at the Court House in Williamston on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the supplemental bill of complainants filed against you in this cause, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against you and the same heard accordingly.
Witness: C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, this the 10th day of March, 1856.
C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.
March 17, 1856. 1116—w6w.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.
I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my uplan l, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.
This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—Jam Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ren , Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, w McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greens ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jan. own: Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil. gton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland.* There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.
I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for

SPEECH OF HON. ASA BIGGS,

OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the 30th April, 1856, on the Naval Retiring Board.

Mr. Biggs said: Mr. President, I have attentively listened to the preceding debate on this interesting, and what appears to be with some, *the* most important and absorbing question of the session. I think I have listened, too, with as much impartiality as any Senator, because my judgment was not influenced by a participation in the debate preceding the passage of the law of the last Congress. I was not committed by my vote, and I have no personal acquaintance with a member of the naval board, nor with one officer of the retired list, except a slight acquaintance recently formed with one of the retired commanders. It seems to me, therefore, that I have been favorably circumstanced to be guided by the unbiased convictions of my best judgment in arriving at a correct conclusion.

I have been somewhat pained at a portion of the debate which degenerated into personal crimination and recrimination, in which assaults and defenses of the personal character of particular officers of the Navy were indulged in.

It, perhaps, will not be becoming in me to express an opinion as to the course that much older, abler, and more experienced Senators have considered it their duty to pursue; but, with that frankness and candor which I trust will characterize my course as a member of this grave and dignified body, I must express my entire disapprobation of the course of debate of a question of public policy which leads us into personalities which engender strife, stir up the worst passions of depraved human nature, tear open wounds nearly healed, and which remind us of the breach of former friendships, encourages and aggravates ill feelings recently and for the first time aroused; and converts the Senate into an arena for personal invective and eulogy. In the privacy of a Cabinet council, or in an executive session of the Senate, the fitness or unfitness of a nominee for office, morally, socially, physically, or otherwise, may be, and perhaps ought to be, fully discussed, and the comparative merits of the nominee with his predecessor removed might not be out of place; but it strikes me as exceedingly indiscreet and improper, upon the propositions now before the Senate, to discuss the personal character of any officer in the Navy.

What result will be attained by making these personal issues? In deciding a great question of public policy are we to be guided by sympathy for retired officers—by the clamor of their interested friends—by a denunciation of the executors of a law of the land, or by an examination of the personal faults of any officer of the Navy?

Sir, a great mistake we commit, in my humble judgment, to act upon the principle here, (as would seem to be indicated by the character of the discussion,) that this Government is established for the especial benefit of the office-holders, be they civil, military, or naval. This Government, according to my reading of our institutions, was created for the benefit of the people of this country, and the officers are their agents—necessary agents, certainly, and to be treated with liberality and justice by the representatives of the States and people—but to be changed, regulated, controlled, or dismissed, from the public service when the great interests of the people require it; and it is a contempt of this cardinal feature of our republican constitution when any set of office-holders under this government, by deed or word, assume to themselves the character of a privileged class.

It is our duty to examine with care, uninfluenced by favor, affection, or revenge, the important questions upon which we are called to act; and I admit that the Navy—its increase and efficiency—is entitled to our favorable consideration. In doing this we should do no injustice as far as practicable to meritorious officers; but meritorious though they may be, there is a higher consideration than to provide for them. If the public good requires their retirement from the public service, they must go; they ought to go without complaint or murmur; and if they do murmur, our duty to the public interest should, in spite of appeals to our sympathy, or threats or indications of popular clamor in this city or elsewhere, properly rebuke such unjustifiable discontent.

And these remarks I make, not in a spirit of disparagement, but with the highest appreciation of the gallant and valuable services of the distinguished and chivalrous officers of our Navy who have shed such luster upon our history, and elevated the character of our country.

Again, in the execution of a law like that of the last session, in the very nature of things while man continues the imperfect being he is, we may expect some errors to have been committed. I have not yet, I confess, however, been convinced by entirely satisfactory proof that, according to the spirit of the law, there has been any great error. There may be cases of which I have no information, and it is probable they are; but I feel satisfied they are few in number. But, suppose it is conceded there are *many* cases, shall a system, a policy, or a law be condemned, if the execution of it fails to be perfect?

The Secretary of the Navy writes to the Committee of Naval affairs on 28th January, 1856, in relation to the retired officers, thus:

"I have not listened with impatience or indifference to their appeals to the Department, to which they are accustomed to look for consideration and protection from wrong. I think, however, the committee, after scrutiny, will concur that the cases properly calling for action are by no means numerous, if the judgment be controlled by a regard for the public service and the public good, instead of our kindly sympathies."

It seems to be universally conceded that, for twenty years past, well-grounded complaints had been made as to the efficiency of the *personnel* of the Navy. Some reform was loudly called for by every successive Secretary of the Navy, from Secretary Paulding, in 1838, to the present Secretary, in 1854; and no unprejudiced man can read the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs without admitting that a pressing public necessity demanded some thorough reformation, which existing laws had failed to accomplish.

The report of the committee discloses some striking facts, showing the necessity of the reform needed and intended by the act of the last Congress.—The Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives of the last Congress [Mr. Bocock] stated:

"Here you have sixty-eight captains on the Navy Register for 1854. I find early on the list the name of a captain who entered the service in 1800, and has, consequently, been in it fifty-three years and eight months. Now, for how much of that time do you suppose that gentleman has been unemployed? He has been thirty-five years and nine months unemployed, but drawing his pay from the Government. He was made a captain in 1825, now thirty years ago. How much sea service has he discharged since then? Two years and one month, for which he has received pay as captain in the Navy for thirty years. Here is a gentleman who entered the service so long ago that he has been in it forty-eight years and five months. Of that time he has been unemployed twenty-four years and one month. He was made a captain in the year 1829, and since that time he has had four years and six months sea service.

Here is another gentleman who has been in the service forty-four years and one month. Of that time he has been unemployed twenty-two years—He was made a captain in 1838, and since that time he has done no sea service. Here is another gentleman who has been in the service forty years and three months. During that time he has been unemployed twenty-five years and six months. He was made a captain in the year 1840, and how much time do you suppose he has been employed since then? For the term of ten months. One of these gentlemen reported himself at the Department not many years ago, and was unknown to the Secretary. 'Oh,' said he, 'I have had nothing to do for a long time, and I have been down there at home amusing myself in farming.' He was engaged regularly in farming, but came up here annually, or semi-annually, or quarterly, to receive his leave-of-absence pay. His pay was $2,500 a year as captain. Here is another man, who entered the service so long ago that he has been in forty-two years and six months. Since then he has been unemployed twenty-one years and eleven months. He was made a captain in 1844, and since that time he has done not one particle of sea service. So much for the list of captains; but this thing is not confined to captains.

I come down now to the commanders, and I find a man who entered the service so long ago that he has been in it for forty-one years and five months. In all that time, of forty one years and five months, that commander of the Navy did no sea service. His pay was $1,800 a year, as commander on leave of absence.

I could go on and cite a number of other instances of this kind; but I think it unnecessary. The House must see that some measure of reform is absolutely necessary. Men not only stand there, cumbering the Navy Register, and receiving pay for services which they never performed, but, worse still, they stand in the way of other officers, meritorious, energetic, and enterprising, who feel a pride in the service, and who would do honour to the country in any position to which they might be called."

And what said the Committee on Naval Affairs?

"Apart from all other considerations, the present system tends to check the ardor, and to deaden the ambition of the whole corps, by sustaining and perpetuating injustice. A seaman's ability to play a seaman's part depends much, very much, upon his *sea service;* and had we a naval contest to-morrow, the common sense of the country would not tolerate the appointment of any man to active service who was not *familiar*, and thoroughly familiar, with the handling of ships and fleets under all circumstances. Yet we find, from the returns before us, that out of sixty-eight captains *forty-two* are waiting orders on shore, at a salary of $2,500 per annum, (six of whom were severally last at sea in 1816, '28, '31, '34, '38, and '39,) making an aggregate of $105,000.

Of ninety-eight commanders, (seven of whom were last respectively at sea in 1815, '29, '29, '33, '34, '36, and '38,) there are waiting orders forty-two, at $1,800 per annum—an aggregate of $76,000.

Of three hundred and twenty-six lieutenants, there are waiting orders fifty-nine, at $1,200, making an aggregate of $70,800.

Of one hundred and ninety-eight passed midshipmen, there are but *eight* waiting orders at $600—$4,800.

And that while there are seven captains and commanders, who have been each forty-one years in the Navy, and who are now receiving respectively $2,500 and $1,800, and yet have seen *less* than ten years' sea service, there are forty-three passed midshipmen who have seen *over* ten years' sea service, and who are receiving but $700 per annum."

After repeated efforts in Congress the bill, approved 28th of February, 1855, was passed by a majority unexampled, and has been executed so far as the President, without the concurrence of the Senate, has the power.

A violent attack, commenced at the opening of this Congress, and still continued, against the law, the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and the naval board, has produced not only a defense of these officials, but the "war has been carried into the enemy's country" by exposures of the private faults and moral delinquencies of some of the complaining officers, not creditable to the character of our gallant Navy, and which I would have preferred had been left "to sleep the sleep of death" in the archives of the Navy Department, or in the memory merely of living witnesses, soon to be buried with them in the cold grave; and I have no doubt if this debate continues in the same spirit, we are to be entertained, or rather disgusted, with other more painful and unpleasant disclosures.

But what is the result of the law, and the execution of it, upon the Navy, its efficiency and *personnel*, we are told by the Secretary of the Navy, to whom is confided the supervision of that branch of the public service, and who, I suppose, from his position and official knowledge, is better prepared to give us correct information on the subject, notwithstanding the Senator from Texas thinks any Secretary, including, of course, the "*polite and elegant gentleman*" now at the head of the Navy, "*is compelled to yield himself a victim to the designs of packed conspiracies.*" I read from Secretary Dobbin's annual report:

"I have an abiding conviction that history will prove that this work of reform reinvigorated the Navy—imparted to it a robust and active health—inspired the hearts of the young and gallant officers, hitherto drooping with hopeless despondency, with fresh energy and contentment with the service, warned the thoughtless and indolent to quit the haunts of idleness, and seek the paths of duty, leading to honor, and caused the country to repose with the more pride and confidence in the belief of the invincibility of this right arm of defense. I have no hesitation, but take much pleasure in saying that I have already witnessed its happy effect in the new impulse and readiness for duty seen and felt at the Department."

Now, sir, this is the result of the law and its execution, as testified by him who I know is not "a victim to the designs of packed conspiracies," but who thinks for himself, and who dares to utter what he honestly believes is for the best interests of the public—who feels a just pride and laudable anxiety for the elevation and success of that branch of the public service confided to his care—who would jealously and fearlessly protect, by all his official power, every meritorious officer of the Navy from injustice and oppression, but who has the moral courage to sink the kindly sympathies of his nature in the discharge of a stern public duty he owes to his country.

We have also the opinion of the President in his annual message. He says:

"In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the Navy, it is unnecessary for me to say more than to express entire concurrence in the observations on that subject presented by the Secretary in his report."

And now, Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate to discharge a duty I owe to that justly distinguished and honored son of my own State, in the person of the Secretary of the Navy, by answering some grave charges that have been made in this debate against his official conduct. The general defense of the naval board, the policy and provisions of the law, I shall leave to other and abler hands. The report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and the speeches of the Senator from Delaware, [Mr. Clayton,] establishing the propriety of the law and the action of the board, have not, in my opinion, been successfully replied to. There are paragraphs in the speech of the Senator from Texas, [Mr. Houston,] which strike me with surprise. The law of the last session, which the Senator himself voted for, has been executed by a "packed conspiracy" according to his opinion; and, although the Senator professes to deal with the Secretary as "a polite and elegant gentleman," yet there is no mistaking or misunderstanding the charge which implicates him as one of the "packed conspirators." I will read some extracts from the Senator's speech:

"No, sir; it was a system of espionage on the Navy; it was a combination; and, as characterized by a distinguished member of the navy board, it was a 'packed conspiracy' to strike down chivalrous and gallant men, and give position and promotion to those who grasped the scepter in their hands, and wielded it with despotic sway."

* * * * *

"A majority of the captains were family relatives. I am not going into the privacy of families, but this is a public matter, and I have a right to refer to it. Not only were the captains related to each other, but most of them had relatives, subordinate to them, either midshipmen or lieutenants, who were promoted by the operations of the board."

* * * * * *

"Do not understand me as casting blame on the Secretary of the Navy. He is a very polite and elegant gentleman, and perhaps he did not inquire into these things."

* * * * * *

"Sir, I have no unkindness of feeling towards the President of the United States or his Secretary of the Navy; yet I do think it very unfortunate, to say the least, that the Navy has fallen within their control and jurisdiction. Neither of these gentlemen, though intelligent and able, had his attention drawn to that department of defense in such a way as to qualify him eminently for its care. Every gentleman who goes into the Navy Department, owing to the condition of the various bureaus there, is placed in a mesh, unless he has some experience in naval affairs. He is unacquainted with the details of the office. He finds men who have become rooted there. Since those bureaus were established, twelve or fourteen years since, they have had a controlling influence. He necessarily looks to them for intelligence; he has to rely on them for information, and after awhile that reliance settles down to submission on his part, and authority on their part over him.—Unless a man has a master-will and unbounded capacity to eviscerate a subject, and a will to control and manage it, he will inevitably yield to their machinations, and will feel himself bound in the meshes by which he is surrounded, and at last must yield himself a victim to the designs of packed conspiracies."

Now, a very plain tale shall spoil this horrible picture drawn by the Senator. First, as to the board being family relatives: I am informed that it is true, that one of the commanders actually, many years ago, married the daughter of an uncle of another commander; and that a brother of one of the captains, who had been dead for many years, was connected by a marriage with another member of the board; but, with these exceptions, no other members of the board were related to each other by ties of consanguinity or affinity, so far as is known, any nearer than we are all related to our great progenitor Adam. Now, what becomes of the family picture?

The bureaus, however, are very obnoxious to the Senator, and they have had great influence, in his estimation, in perpetrating the wrong of which he complains. It turns out that there are but *two* Navy officers at the head of the bureaus in the Navy Department; neither of them was on the board, and one of them was retired, and is one of the memorialists complaining. What becomes, then, of this imaginary "packed conspiracy" of which the Secretary "*must* yield himself a victim?"

Sir, the Senator only knows James C. Dobbin as "a polite and elegant gentleman" I am sure that he is eminently entitled to that appellation; but the Senator does not know, as I do, the incorruptible integrity of the man; the high motives of his private or public conduct; his great administrative talents; his energy of will, or the perseverance which applies with diligence all the powers of his mind—not an ordinary one—to the discharge of his public duties, or he would not labor under the gross delusion that the Secretary of the Navy was either a conspirator or "the victim of a packed conspiracy."

But the Senator thinks it "very unfortunate that the Navy has fallen within the control and jurisdiction of the President and Secretary." Why should the Senator deplore this great misfortune? Does he propose to amend the Constitution of the United States? That provides that "the President shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." In whom, then, would he vest the "control and jurisdiction" if he is dissatisfied with the Constitution? Of course, not in the naval bureaus, for they are regulated by "machinations."

You must have intelligence and integrity to control. The Constitution making the President commander-in-chief, the law provided him an advisory cabinet, to be composed of the Secretary of the Navy and fifteen naval officers. These officers were selected, as I understand and believe, from the flower of the Navy; officers of experience, of unblemished integrity, and standing high in their profession. The selection was approved, and lauded in the Navy and out of the Navy, from one end of the country to the other, as the *very best* board that could have been selected. The Navy had, therefore, the security afforded by a board of their professional peers; and unless the Navy differs from all other professions, a certain *esprit du corps* precludes the idea of the gross injustice charged upon this board. But the Senator stoutly complains of this "control and jurisdiction." To whom shall we, then, confide the Navy? The President and Secretare are disqualified, in the opinion of the Senator, for want of experience; the bureaus are managed by improper machinations; and fifteen of the most experienced and able officers of the Navy are made conspirators against their brother officers! The Navy, according to this picture, must be in a bad way.

The Senator also attempts to put in conflict the judgment of the Secretary with the judgment of the board. He says, no less than fifty-seven officers who were afloat or on duty at that very time were stricken down by retirement or dropping. The Secretary or the board, he says, erred in judgment as to the efficiency of these officers. He presents "the two horns of the dilemma," and says, "gentlemen may swing on either—I care not which; neither is pleasant." The Senator, however, concludes, "I do not think that Mr. Dobbin would have detailed an incompetent person for sea-duty." Why should he have come to that conclusion when he in another place says that he thinks it "very unfortunate that the Navy has fallen within his control and jurisdiction," and when he supposes every Secretary of the Navy, by the organization of the bureaus, "unless he has a master will and experience of naval affairs, is placed in a mesh?" The Secretary of the Navy is indebted to the Senator for the admission that he has intelligence and integrity enough not to detail an incompetent person for duty! But what are the facts?

The result of my inquiry is that only twenty-one of those officers were on sea duty; the balance were merely doing duty on shore, *but not at sea.* These officers were ordered, partly by the former, and partly by the present Secretary. Is it remarkable, in a list of several hundred officers, a Secretary of the Navy should have happened to send to duty a few officers who, on investigation, were found to be inefficient? He could not know them all. They were officers in the Navy. It was their time to go to sea. *Two hundred* were found by the board to be inefficient. Some of them *necessarily* had to be on duty, and one great object of the reform was to get rid of the necessity of sending inefficient officers to sea, and of supplying their places with efficent.—And now, because the Department sent such to duty, the cry is, "Why did you send such men to duty?" The answer is, "I could not help it; I told you the Navy had too many inefficient men in it, that the service was suffering, and that a reform was needed which, when thoroughly made, would enable the Department to send *efficient* and not *inefficient* officers to sea." The great object of the reform was to relieve the Department of the necessity of sending to sea inefficient officers.

The Secretary tells the board:

"I esteem it but proper to say to you that, notwithstanding every effort to avoid them, both my predecessors and myself may have committed mistakes in issuing orders to officers who, 'in the judgment of the board,' may not be competent according to the spirit and meaning of the law. You will not allow such cases, if there be any, to cause you the slightest embarrassment."

But I come now to reply to more grave charges, if possible, made by the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden.] The position assumed by the Senator, that the power of removal by the President under the law was but a statutory provision, and that we were competent to annul the statute, and the proceedings under it, struck me with surprise; but that position was so completely met and refuted by the Senator from Delaware, [Mr. Clayton,] that I only allude to it now to bring to the attention of the Senate another positon of the Senator as untenable, and to say that, when gentlemen are led away on this question by seductive and enchanting declamation addressed to our kindest sympathies and sensibilities, in behalf of supposed wronged and injured meritorious officers, they seem to launch into a sea of inconsistency and absurd conclusions.

The statute provides that a board of fifteen officers shall be assembled, "which board, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers, and shall report to the Secretary of the Navy the names and rank of all officers who, *in the judgment of said board*, shall be incapable of performing promptly and efficiently all their duty, both ashore and afloat; and whenever said board *shall believe* that said incompetency has arisen from any cause implying sufficient blame on the part of the officer to justify it, they shall recommend that his name be stricken altogether from the rolls."

The Secretary of the Navy, on the 20th of June, 1855, prescribed his regulations in a letter to the board, which I will condense in my reading:

"The Executive has appointed you under that law, and it now becomes your duty to make a 'careful examination,' and report in pursuance thereof. And here, gentlemen, allow me to invite your attention to the searching language of the law. The law requires capacity; but it stops not here; for it must be a capacity to perform 'all duty,' 'ashore and afloat.' But it stops not here; for it is not content with a mere capacity to perform duty, but demands that it shall be done not merely 'promptly,' but 'efficiently.' The *law*, therefore, has fixed the test. You are as an advisory board to assist in enforcing it. Your own sound common sense, and acquaintance with the duties of an officer, will guide you to the true *practical* interpretation of this.—Efficiency, *efficiency—that* is what is required. Inefficiency, inefficiency—*that* is what is to be withdrawn *in order to 'promote' the efficient.* Neither the law nor the country asks for anything unreasonable. In examining as to who are 'incapable of performing their whole duty, both ashore and afloat,' I need hardly suggest to you, that an officer may be 'incapable' either mentally, physically, or morally; for, although he may possess a strong mind and robust frame, yet if his moral perception of right and wrong be so blunted and debased as to render him unreliable, he could hardly be ranked as the capable officer, to be intrusted with the lives of his countrymen and the property and honor of his country.

You will perceive that there are two distinct classes, and that *one* of those classes is subdivided—You are required to report the names of officers who should be, in your judgment, placed on the 'reserved list,' and then designate those of the 'reserved' who, in your opinion, for service rendered, and for fidelity in the discharge of duty, should receive full 'leave-of-absence' pay, and those who should receive furlough, or half 'leave-of-absence' pay.

You are required to advance a step further in your examination and discrimination, and report the names of such officers as you 'believe' have become incompetent 'from any cause implying sufficient blame on the part of the officers to justify' your recommending them to 'be stricken altogether from the rolls.' And on this point I venture to suggest the opinion that an officer is to 'blame if he has become incompetent from neglect of duty and inattention and indifference to his profession, as well as from dissipation and immoral indulgences.'

I fear a misapprehension may exist in the minds of some in regard to the position before the country of officers placed on the reserved list with full leave-of-absence pay. It is no degradation—it is rather a high compliment. The pay is liberal, and amply sufficient to the comfortable support of the officer and his family. Indeed, it is the generous act of a Government saying to the meritorious officer, 'You have served with fidelity, and now, as you have become incompetent to the severe duties of naval life, you can rest from the labors of your profession without care or anxiety as to your support, as we have provided for it.' Nor, gentlemen, do I consider that it will be necessarily a degradation, or a mark of governmental displeasure, for an officer to be placed on furlough, which is half leave-of-absence pay, because he may have become really incompetent to the discharge of his duties, and *yet may not have served so long and faithfully and with such credit as to entitle him to the highest compensation to the reserved.*

According to my conception of the spirit of this law, and justice to officers and the Government, *the standard of merit and services should be high to enable an officer to be placed on the reserved list with full leave-of-absence pay.*

* * * * * * * * *

A calm, conciliatory spirit in your deliberations will do much to prevent discord, irritations, and heart-burnings. All that you are expected to do is to contribute your opinion—your judgment—to aid the Executive, under the provisions of this liberal statute, in relieving the service of the *inefficient, and thereby 'promote the efficiency of the Navy.'* I transmit herewith, for the information of the board, copies of the act under which it is convened.

1. You will therefore assemble, deliberate, and determine, after a 'careful examination,' in pursuance of the law, as to passed midshipmen, masters, and lieutenants; during which deliberation the junior lieutenant will act as the secretary of the board. Whereupon the said secretary will make a record, in the nature of a sub-report, of 'the judgment of the board' as to each grade, separately, and, after certifying to its correctness, shall deliver the same to the senior officer, who shall attest it; and the lieutenants will then retire, but not consider themselves as detached from duty.

2. After the retirement of the lieutenants, the captains and commanders will assemble, deliberate, and determine, after a 'careful examination,' in pursuance of the law, as to commanders; during which deleberation the junior commander will act as secretary. Whereupon the said secretary will make a record, in the nature of a sub-report, of the judgment of said captains and commanders as to the grade of commanders; and, after certifying to its correctness, will deliver the same to the senior officer, who shall attest it. And the commanders will then retire, but not consider themselves as detached from duty.

3. After the retirement of the commanders, the captains will assemble, deliberate, and determine, after a 'careful examination,' in pursuance of the law, as to captains; during which deliberation the junior captain will act as secretary. Whereupon the said secretary will make a record, in the nature of a sub-report, of the judgment of said captains as to the grade of captains; and, after certifying to its correctness, will deliver the same to the senior officer, who shall attest it.

4. When action shall thus have been taken under the regulations prescribed in reference to all the grades enumerated, the senior officer, for and on behalf of the board, shall make a general report to the Secretary of the Navy, imbodying the records and sub-reports aforesaid, and the results of their deliberation, according to the law under which the board convened.

5. The concurrence of a majority of those entitled to examine and report upon the grade under consideration shall be necessary to constitute the vote—'the judgment of the board.'

6. As the deliberations and proceedings of the board will be incomplete until the approval or disapproval of the President, all information touching the same will be confined exclusively to the board and the executive department of the Government."

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

District Convention.

According to appointment, a Convention of the Democracy of the 8th Congressional District, met in the Court House at Marion, McDowell county, on Tuesday the 29th ult. The Convention was called to order by W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, upon whose motion Dr. Columbus Mills, of Polk, was appointed Chairman, and Francis P. Glass, of Burke, and J. T. Gibson, Esq., were appointed Secretaries.

The counties composing the District were called, and the following gentlemen enrolled their names as delegates, viz: Jackson, M. Erwin, proxy; Haywood, M. Erwin, proxy; Henderson, Ambrose J. Edney, G. P. Edney; Buncombe, George Alexander, W. Stepp, Marcus Erwin; Yancey, I. A. Pearson, J. B. Henseley, D. Coleman, Jackson Stewart; McDowell, J. C. Whitson, C. L. S. Corpening, E. S. Hull, John Morris, Richard Fortune, M. Higgins, J. W. Allen, A. H. Lancaster, K. P. Willis, L. D. Perkins, M. Burgin, Jr., J. C. Newland, G. W. Michal, W. Murphy, George W. Glass, S. P. Burnett, W. English, G. Y. S. Dysart, Jas. H. Greenlee, John Carson, G. M. Carson, J. M. Young, Hugh Ballew, J. C. Grayson, J. S. Brown, and J. B. Grayson; Burke, W. W. Avery, F. P. Glass, S. A. Bettis, R. J. McElrath, J. M. Carson, C. M. Avery; Wilkes, M. Erwin, proxy; Rutherford, J. T. Gibson, Ladson Mills, J. H. Forney, Dr. Jones, Dr. Atkin; Polk, Dr. Columbus Mills, George J. Mils, Dr. John Carson.

On motion, a Committee consisting of M. Erwin, D. Coleman, W. W. Avery, Ladson Mills, and Dr. J. Carson, was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. After retiring for a short time, the Committee reported the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we approve of the platform of principles enacted by the Democratic State Convention lately held at Raleigh, both as to State and National issues.

Resolved, That we most cordially concur in the nomination of Thomas Bragg as our candidate for Governor, and pledge ourselves to give him a zealous and energetic support.

Resolved, That while we expect cheerfully to abide by, and unanimously to sustain the nomination of the approaching National Democratic Convention in the undoubting confidence that the nominee will be worthy of our support, we take this occasion to express our unqualified approval of the administration of Franklin Pierce, and our preference for him above all others for the ensuing Presidential term.

Resolved, That the public course in the present Congress, as formerly of our Representative, Hon. T. L. Clingman, meets and *has* our high admiration and approval, and that it gives us peculiar pleasure to have this opportunity to assure him of our undiminished confidence, affection and support.

Resolved, That this Convention choose a candidate for Elector for this Electoral District and twenty-four sub-Electors, and two Delegates, and two alternates to the National Convention to be held at Cincinnati on the first Monday in June next, and that in the event none of these delegates attend, W. W. Avery, Esq., be authorized to cast the vote of this Electoral District.

The question being put, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Convention now proceeded to elect an Elector and Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention; whereupon W. W. Avery, of Burke, was unanimously appointed Elector, and Dr. C. Leventhorpe, of Rutherford, and James B. Gordon, Esq., of Wilkes, were appointed Delegates to the National Democratic Convention, and David Coleman, of Yancey, and Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, of Buncombe, alternates.

The following gentlemen were then appointed sub-Electors for the District, viz: W. H. Thomas, J. B. Allison, Samuel L. Love, D. Thompson Simms, B. M. Edney, Thomas W. Atkin, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, John Yancey, John Jervis, R. Don Wilson, J. B. Woodfin, Alfred M. Erwin, J. S. Brown, Caleb King, B. M. Badgett, J. T. Gibson, Ladson Mills, John A. Dickson, F. P. Glass, Thomas Dula, Marcus Tuttle, Leland Martin, H. M. Stokes, and Gordon Conner.

Messrs. W. W. Avery, of Burke, D. Coleman, of Yancey, Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe, A. W. Burton, of Cleaveland, and J. T. Gibson, of Rutherford, were called on, and addressed the Convention in a manner that elicited frequent and hearty applause.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the Convention be furnished the North Carolina Standard and the Asheville News, and that they be requested to publish them.

A vote of thanks was tendered the officers of the Convention, and them the Convention adjourned.

C. MILLS, Chm'n.

J. T. Gibson, F. P. Glass, } Secretaries.

Democratic Convention in Johnston.

In accordance with previous notice, an unusually large and enthusiastic Meeting of the Democrats of Johnston, was held at Smithfield on the 10th May, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the County in the next State Legislature.

On motion of A. J. Leach, Esq., Capt. H. B. Watson was called to the Chair, and Sam'l T. Williams and H. H. Carroll appointed Secretaries. On taking his seat the Chairman returned his thanks for the confidence conferred upon him, and made a few pertinent and well-timed remarks.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates, which resulted in the renomination of the following ticket:

For the Senate,
LINN B. SANDERS.
For the House of Commons,
B. H. TOMLINSON,
ASA BARNES.

The present incumbent, Jas. A. Vinson, Esq., was recommended to the Democrats of the County as a suitable person to be voted for as their candidate for Sheriff.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. O. L. Dodd, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That as the great doctrines at the basis of the Democratic party are eternal truths, it is the highest interest of the masses that these truths shall be practically applied.

Resolved, That we, as Democrats, have an abiding faith in the time honored usages and principles of our party, which, if faithfully adhered to, success and a glorious triumph are certain.

Resolved, That unlike our opponents we have no desire to eschew any question, either State or national; therefore we adopt and fully endorse the principles laid down in the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention—holding that the passage of the Equal Suffrage bill by the next Legislature is of paramount importance to all other measures of State policy.

Resolved, That we embrace this opportunity of expressing our gratification at the nomination of Gov. Bragg, and we will use our best exertions to increase his majority in this County at the August election.

Resolved, That we pledge our united support to the nominees of the Convention—both for the State Legislature and also for Sheriff.

On motion of A. J. Leach, Esq., a committee of five was appointed to wait upon the nominees and inform them of their nomination.

Mr. Sanders being called upon by the Chairman, made some eloquent remarks, promising to unfurl the Democratic standard to the breeze, and pledging himself to do all in his power for the success of the Democratic cause. His remarks were well received and elicited much applause.

Mr. Tomlinson being called upon, came forward and accepted the nomination. He spoke with much enthusiasm, and was loudly applauded. He, too, promised to battle for Democratic principles and in opposition to "Sam."

Mr. Barnes, being next called upon, also accepted the nomination in a few remarks, offering his services to the cause of Democracy and dealing a few hard blows to Know Nothingism. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

On motion of H. H. Hobbs, Esq., a Vigilance Committee of two was appointed from each Captain's district.

On motion of J. W. Stuart, Esq., *Resolved*, That the proceedings of the Convention be published in the N. C. Standard.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

H. B. WATSON, Chm'n.

Sam'l T. Williams, H. H. Carroll, } Secretaries.

Meeting in Barton's Creek District.

According to previous notice a portion of the Democracy of Barton's Creek District met at Geo. W. Thompson's store, on the 10th of May, and, on motion, M. Sater was called to the chair, and W. S. Thompson appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the chairman, on motion, a committee of three was appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; whereupon, G. W. Thompson, Eli Ferrell and Reynolds Allen, being appointed, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve of a county convention, proposed to be held in the city of Raleigh, on Monday of May Court, to nominate candidates for our State Legislature.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That whilst we should be pleased to have Maj. G. H. Wilder nominated for the Senate, and N. G. Rand, A. M. Lewis, and Wm. A. Allen, Esqrs., for the House of Commons, nevertheless, out of so many able and trustworthy Democrats as are in the county of Wake, we shall cheerfully concur in the selection of such candidates as the convention, in its wisdom, may think proper to make.

Resolved, That the renomination of our able and distinguished Governor, Thomas Bragg, meets our most cordial approbation, and with great pleasure we pledge ourselves, our humble influence, and every other honorable means to secure his triumphant election in August next.

Under the 2d resolution the chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the county convention, viz:—Eli Ferrell, R. Allen, Geo. W. Thompson, M. C. O'Neal, Jos. Rogers, B. Nipper, T. M. Furgison, A. J. Thompson, J. Ferrell.

On motion the chairman and secretary were added to the list.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

M. SATER, Ch'n.

W. S. Thompson, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting at Cedar Level.

At a Democratic meeting held at Cedar Level, in Kitt's Creek District, Wake County, on the 10th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a County Convention, to be held in Raleigh on Monday of May Court, on motion R. T. Weatherspoon was appointed Chairman and P. H. Barbee appointed Secretary.

On motion, ten delegates were appointed to attend the Convention, to-wit: H. E. Lyon, C. Lowe, Wm. George, Col. H. Weatherspoon, Sidney Scott, Needham Stone, Thos. Marcom, Wm. Barbee, Dr. Wm. P. Hayes, Mathew Herndon.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend Canady Lowe, Esq., to the favorable consideration of the Convention as a suitable person to represent Wake county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

Resolved, That we recommend Rufus H. Jones, Esq., for the office of Sheriff of Wake county.

On motion, these proceedings be sent to the N. C. Standard for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. T. WEATHERSPOON, Chm'n.

P. H. Barbee, Sec'y.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS

Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.

November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

References:

To the Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rev. Mr. McDowell, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Raleigh; Rev. Dr. Lacy, Davidson College; Profs. Owen and Wingate, Wake Forest College; Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill; Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson, N. C.

April 5, 1856. 41—1y.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye.

GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye, Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
233 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Raleigh by PESCUD & GATLING.

April 21, 1856. 44—wly.

REVENUE.—THIS HIGH-BRED HORSE, AND great racer will make his present season at the New Market Race Course, near Petersburg, Va.

Ample provision has been made for having mares, with or without colts, carefully attended to, and well fed on grain at fifty cents a day.

Revenue is a very sure foal getter, and his colts are remarkably promising. Only two have as yet been old enough to appear on the Turf—for one of which fifteen hundred dollars was paid in cash; and for the other the same amount was offered and refused, after winning his first stake last Spring.

Terms as heretofore, fifty dollars a season, seventy to insure, with one dollar to the groom.

For pedigree and further particulars see hand-bills.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

April 19, 1856. 43—4tw.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in all their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, J

The Standard.

RALEIGH. SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 *per annum, in advance.*
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 *per annum. do.*

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of CASWELL.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

The Asheville Spectator of the 24th instant, gives notice that Mr. Gilmer will address the people at the following times and places:

Marshall,	Madison,	Monday	19th May.
Kelsey's Store,	"	Tuesday	20th "
Burnsville,	Yancey,	Wedn'day	21st "
Marion,	McDowell,	Friday,	23d "
Rutherfordton,	Rutherford,	Monday	26th "

Gov. Bragg will meet Mr. Gilmer at the above times and places.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Medical Society of North-Carolina commenced its seventh annual session in this City, on Tuesday last, in the Supreme Court room in the Capitol; and adjourned on Thursday evening.

On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, the annual address was delivered in the Senate chamber, before the members of the Society and some of our citizens, by Dr. Edward Warren, of Edenton. The subject of the address was, *the Medical profession, its character, its history, and progress.* The address was well conceived, handsomely written, and delivered in good style. His allusion to the pestilence at Norfolk, and his tribute to the moral courage and undaunted heroism of those members of the profession who devoted their services and their lives in that trying time to the cause of suffering humanity, were most impressive and beautiful; and his delineation of the character of the true physician struck us as just, full, accurate, and altogether worthy of the occasion and of the Society in whose name he spoke. He threw the graces of eloquence and poetry over what is generally regarded as dry and abstruse matter; and he evinced by his touching words that he has a heart to feel for humanity, as he has a hand to heal its maladies and mitigate its sufferings. Dr. Warren is quite a young man, and we predict for him an enviable reputation both as a physician and a man of letters. The address, we are gratified to state, will be published.

We learn that Dr. Manson read an able paper on the epidemic fevers incident to his immediate locality on the Roanoke; and Dr. Pittman also reported some interesting cases in surgery. Discussions upon a variety of subjects took place, and were participated in by a number of gentlemen.

The officers of the Society for the present year are as follows: Dr. Johnson, of Raleigh, President; Dr. Gibson, of Concord, Dr. Manson, of Granville, Dr. Whitehead, of Rowan, and Dr. Faison, of Duplin, Vice Presidents; Dr. W. G. Thomas, Wilmington, Secretary; Dr. J. B. Dunn, of Wake, Treasurer. The next annual address will be delivered by Dr. S S. Satchwell, of New Hanover.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the American Medical Association: Drs. Manson, Faison, Pittman, Mabry, Dickson, Satchwell, McKee, Warren, Macon, Pow, Kelly, Henderson, and P. P. Peace.

On Wednesday evening the members of the Society, with a number of invited guests, partook of a banquet at the Yarbrough House, which was given by the physicians of Raleigh to the members of the Society. The preparations by Col. Yarbrough, were in excellent style; and the evening passed away most agreeably and pleasantly to all.

The next annual meeting of the Society will be held in the town of Edenton, on the second Tuesday in April, 1857.

A SINGULAR PRESENTMENT.—At the late term of the Superior Court for New Hanover county, the Grand Jury made the following presentment:

"The Grand Jury, on oath, present that the practice of certain Store-keepers, who sell liquor by the quart or greater quantity, and permit the purchasers thereof to leave it in their shops, to be drank by them or their friends, by the glass or otherwise, is an evil, calculated to prejudice the interests of Retailers, who are compelled to take out licenses at great expense, and is likely—if permitted to be continued—to result in a general evasion of the license law, to the great injury of the sobriety and peace of the community, and to the income of the town and county."

This will strike our readers as a singular presentment, but it was no doubt called for by the practice referred to. We believe that more liquor is consumed under the quart system, than there is under the retail system.

NASH COUNTY.—We learn that Dr. J. H. Drake, former Senator, is a candidate for re-election in Nash. We presume he will have no opposition.—Dr. Drake is one of the most reliable of Democrats, and he has served the people of his County in the Senate with entire acceptability. We learn that N. M. Lewis, Esq., is a candidate for the Commons, and that Col. John W. Bryant, former Commoner, declines a re-election. Col. Bryant retires with the respect and good wishes of the people of Nash generally.

GOV. BRAGG IN THE WEST.

The last Asheville News says: "Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer reached this place on Saturday evening last, and left the following day for Cherokee. Both gentlemen looked in good health and condition for a laborious and fatiguing canvass. To our friends in the lower part of the State we would say that we are confident of carrying this District for Bragg by a larger majority than we did last summer. Know Nothingism is tottering and falling to pieces everywhere in this section, and a candidate who endorses its abominations, who was opposed to his country in the Mexican war, who has voted steadily against free suffrage, as Mr. Gilmer has, will find little to comfort him in the Mountain District. Set us down for twenty-five hundred majority for Bragg."

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

The Democrats of Johnston, in Convention in Smithfield on Saturday last, nominated the following ticket: For the Senate, Linn B. Sanders; for the Commons, B. H. Tomlinson and Asa Barnes; for Sheriff, J. A. Vinson.

All the old members have been nominated for re-election. A better or stronger ticket could not have been selected.

We learn that the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings of the County are thoroughly united and harmonious, and that the prospect is that they will carry their entire ticket triumphantly, and give an increased majority to Gov. Bragg.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

We trust that our Democratic friends will not forget the meeting at the *Court House next Monday night.* A committee, heretofore appointed, will then report permanent officers for the organization of the Wake County Democratic Club. Let us have a good rally from both County and City.

THE TWENTIETH AT WILMINGTON.—It seems that our neighbors are about to have a *time* of it, on the 20th instant, it being the occasion of the visit of the Fayetteville Independents and the Oak-City Guards to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of the Wilmington Light Infantry and of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. It is announced in some of our exchanges that business will be suspended and the stores closed on that occasion. This is a spirited move on the part of the citizens of Wilmington, and should be responded to with zeal by the Fayetteville and Raleigh Companies. It being Court-week here many of the members of the Oak-City Guards will doubtless be prevented from attending; but we are certain, from the spirit which usually characterizes them, that a respectable show will be made. It is due to the character of the corps that this should be so; it is also due to our City, whose credit in this respect will be entrusted to them; and, above all, it is due to the citizens of Wilmington and their spirited Light Infantry, that a good turnout be made to partake of their hospitality. Attention! Oak-City Guards! *Raleigh "expects every man to do his duty."*

☞ The following paragraph is taken from the columns of the National Intelligencer:

"During a trial now progressing in the United States Circuit Court in this City, the extraordinary fact came out in evidence that when a Know Nothing is admitted to his second degree he becomes a party to an oath which binds him to stand by a brother of the same grade, regardless of consequences, even as a witness in any Court."

Comment upon such a fact is unnecessary. The K. N. organization has been the cause of more evasion, deceit, dishonesty, and falsehood than ever before afflicted and disgraced the country. It has produced ill feeling in families—has arrayed neighbor against neighbor, and friend against friend—has injured the Churches, and in various ways hindered the progress of truth and good morals; but it seems this is not all,—it has been the cause of *perjury in the Courts of justice*, thus rendering unsafe the property and the lives of all with whom its wicked obligations come in contact. If the above statement, from the National Intelligencer, be true—and we see no reason to doubt it—no good citizen or honest man can be a second degree Know Nothing.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—We publish to-day the proceedings of the Convention held in the 8th District, to choose an Elector and appoint delegates to Cincinnati. The Asheville News thus notices the K. N. Convention, held about the same time:

"The day after the Democratic Convention met, the Know Nothings held a meeting, which we learn was a very dull, prosy affair. Col. Baxter, Col. Gaither, and Mr. N. W. Woodfin addressed it. We understand that Col. Baxter expressed dissatisfaction in his speech with the non-committalism of the Convention which nominated Mr. Gilmer on the subject of Internal Improvement. Col. Gaither declared himself an old line Whig, with Know Nothingism annexed. Wonder if he has read the opinion of the Know Nothing Elector for the State on old line Whigs? If not, we publish it for his benefit in another column. He also, we understand, declared that he KNEW ALL THE SECRETS OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS AND WISHED EVERYBODY ELSE KNEW THEM. Doctors will differ. It has been proclaimed heretofore that the secrets had been abolished!"

The Raleigh Standard has commenced thus early in the campaign, publishing letters from all parts of the State, giving glowing accounts of the prospects of the locofocos, &c. *Wil. Herald.*

The "Raleigh Standard" publishes no letters which it does not receive. The above insinuation is ingeniously made, and is altogether worthy of the Herald. It is similar to that in other K. N. papers, that the Standard issues one edition for the Eastern and another for the Western part of the State!—That cause must indeed be a desperate and an abandoned one, whose leaders resort to such means to prejudice and mislead the public mind.

THE LINCOLN DISTRICT.—The last Charlotte Democrat says: "The Convention which met on Saturday last, at Lincolnton, nominated James H. White, Esq., of Gaston, as the Democratic candidate for the State Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Catawba, Gaston, and Lincoln. Mr. W. is a popular gentleman, and will make a good Senator."

THESPIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday evening last a large and enthusiastic meeting of the young gentlemen of our City, was held for the purpose of forming a Thespian Association. This is a good movement, and one which will be of much interest as well as improvement to our young men. We wish you all success, gentlemen.

☞ We commence to-day, and shall conclude in our next, the able and interesting speech of Mr. Senator Biggs on the action of the Naval Retiring Board. We have so arranged the publication of it as to present the whole of it in our weekly issue of Wednesday next.

SOUTH LOWELL.—We understand the Rev. W. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College, will address the students of South Lowell Academy, Orange Co., on the 5th of next month.

D. F. Williamson, Esq., is the Democratic candidate to represent Columbus County in the next House of Commons of the State. Mr. Williamson is a gentleman both worthy and capable, and the selection is a capital one. He is bound to sweep the field. *Wil. Journal.*

NEW YORK, May 14.—Flour is firm; sales of State brands at $5 30 to $5 87, Ohio and Southern are unchanged. Wheat is firm. Corn has declined; sales at 57 to 58c. Stocks are higher. Sterling is dull at 9½.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—We make the following extract from a debate in the Senate, on the 6th, on the subject of river and harbor improvements. There is much truth and force in what Mr. Butler, of South-Carolina, says:

"MR. BUTLER.—Now, sir, I know that Mr. Calhoun did maintain that the Mississippi was an inland sea, and that by the settlements upon its banks it had assumed a dignity equal to the Atlantic coast at the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He truly said that the power to regulate commerce through the Mississippi was an immense one. My friend from Michigan, however, knows how I differed from Mr. Calhoun.

MR. CASS.—True.

MR. BUTLER.—When he undertook to limit the dignity of a river, and to say that one which ran through three States was entitled to an appropriation from the public treasury, I said here then, as I say now, in the face of the tribunal to which I am willing at all times to appeal, it is a fallacy. Mr. Calhoun heard me use stronger language than that.

MR. CASS.—I heard it.

MR. BUTLER.—Yes, sir; you did hear it, and I believe you very often hear what I say on this subject. The result of this doctrine, however, is that no money can be appropriated for rivers of any of the Atlantic States. I believe it has been said here that Virginia had her own rivers; that all her waters rose within her own boundaries, and that therefore she could not have a dollar of appropriation. It was replied that she might have appropriations for her seaboard ports. Sir, upon that point I tell you that Deity has done more than man can ever do; and I doubt very much whether the intermeddling of man with those ports has not done harm, except in the erection of lighthouses to show people where to come in. I think I may apply this remark to the harbor of Charleston. I believe that $50,000 is the extent of the appropriation for dredging the harbor of Charleston.

MR. STUART.—No, sir.

MR. BUTLER.—How much?

MR. STUART.—Two hundred thousand dollars.

MR. BUTLER.—When was it appropriated? If the young, brilliant, and dashing sister of the Republic, (Michigan,) only about eighteen years of age, is to come in and claim as much as South Carolina, which is seventy years old, it will be a very unfair thing. [Laughter.]

MR. CASS.—You make no allusion to me? [Laughter.]

MR. BUTLER.—No, sir.

MR. CRITTENDEN.—South Carolina is old enough to be put on the retired list. [Laughter.]

MR. BUTLER.—Yes, sir; but it would be unfair that a State having an existence of only ten or fifteen years should come in and claim an equality of appropriation for these objects with one that has had an existence for fifty, or sixty, or seventy, or eighty years.

MR. JONES, of Iowa.—You are old enough to take care of yourselves.

MR. BUTLER.—Well, sir, if gentlemen from that part of the country require guardians, I suppose I must do the best I can for them. [Laughter.] I do not believe that any appropriation of money to dredge out the channel of Charleston has done any good. I believe that the winds of heaven will blow the sands into the very place from which the dredges of the contractors have taken them out. I think the same thing in the main of the lakes. I doubt much whether this whole attempt to regulate waters by the appropriation of money is not of doubtful exediency, without touching the question of constitutionality. So far as regards lighthouses and similar appliances, the question is a different one. They have always existed throughout the civilized world.

If each port would improve its own harbor I think it would be the better plan. I am opposed to appropriating the public money for such purposes; but, according to the suggestion of the honorable Senator from Kentucky, if it is to be done, and the minority is to be controlled by it, let it be done by the intelligence of a majority exercising a jurisdiction over the whole subject, and not by a partial system."

RALEIGH AND GASTON AND ROANOKE VALLEY RAILROADS.—Mr. James M. Bullock was recently deputed by the Directors of the Roanoke Valley Railroad, to attend a meeting of the Directory of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, for the purpose of presenting our claims upon that Company for their assistance in building a Depot at the Junction, and to represent our company in any other matter, which might come up for discussion. It is gratifying to us to inform our friends, that Mr. B's. mission was completely successful. He secured the passage of a resolution authorising the construction of a depot at the point desired under the joint superintendence of the Presidents of the two Companies, each company to bear an equal share of the cost of construction. More than this, he succeeded in convincing the Directors of that Company that they might very properly, and without any detriment to their own interests, pay over to us a part of the earnings of our road during the past year. This they consented to do, so that we may rely on immediately getting such funds as will meet urgent demands.

We are pleased to learn through Mr. Bullock, that the Raleigh and Gaston Directory, indicated, both by profession and action, a purpose to pursue a liberal and generous policy towards our company. We are convinced from all we have seen and heard of Mr. Hamilton, the President, that he, particularly, is inclined to extend to us every aid and courtesy in his power. Such indeed is the dictate of good sense, the prompting of an enlightened self-interest.

The two companies are reciprocally dependent, one upon the other. It is true the dependence in the two cases is unequal in degree, but still it is reciprocal. As the body may exist without the limb, so may they without us. But when they lose us they lose a very important member. The products of the Roanoke and Dan River Valleys are not to be discarded as an insignificant item of business.

One of the most magnificent railroad enterprises of Virginia, yea of the South, derives a very flood tide of trade from this same source. A cold indifference on the part of those, who ought to be our friends, might drive us to seek alliances with rivals or even enemies. No feuds so bitter, so relentless, so ruinous as family quarrels.

We hope these moral truths may never have any practical application to the relations of our company with the Raleigh and Gaston company. The recent action of their directory authorises us to indulge such hope. We are united in interest, we ought to be in feeling and in action.

We take this occasion to express our high gratification at the recent reelection of Mr. James M. Bullock to the position of Director of our road. His success in his late mission to Raleigh, while it is an evidence of his efficiency and usefulness as an officer, likewise demonstrates the wisdom of the Stockholders in his reappointment. *Clarksville Tobacco Plant.*

SPEECH OF HON. ASA BIGGS.—We have read with deep interest the speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, the 30th of April, on the Naval Retiring Board by the Hon. Asa Biggs, of North Carolina, which we find in the Washington Union. Like every thing that proceeds from Mr. Biggs, the argument is clear and convincing, the facts well arranged, and the sentiments sound and patriotic. Its author is a firm and consistent Democrat of the old school, thoroughly imbued with Democratic principles, which he expounds with ability and force. We have often thought that the remark said to have been made of the venerable and lamented Macon by a distinguished foreigner in Washington, that whilst *some* men were Democrats from education, *he* (Mr. Macon) was a Democrat by nature, is applicable to Mr. Biggs. He discerns, as by intuition, and instinctively loves Democratic doctrines; and if at any time we should be found to disagree with him in relation to fundamental questions, we would feel it our duty to review our opinions before making up a definite issue with him. We shall take occasion soon to lay his entire speech before our readers. *War. News.*

BANK OF WADESBOROUGH.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank was held in Wadesborough on the 6th inst.,

Messrs. W. R. Leak, Geo. W. Little, S. W. Cole, J. White, P. Richardson, P. G. Smith, and Thos. Robinson were elected Directors. Messrs. W. R. Leak, President, H. B. Hammond, Cashier, and N. Beverly, Clerk, were re-elected for the present year. *Fayetteville Observer.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The steamship Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 30th April, arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, April 30.—Flour has advanced 6d. to 1s. Wheat has declined 8d. Corn is firm at an advance of 6d. with a moderate business; sales of Western canal flour at 29 to 32s., Ohio 34½ to 35½s., white corn 29½ to 30s., yellow and mixed 30s. Money is tighter and a loan is anticipated.—Consols 92 to 92¼.

The main feature of the past week's news is the publication of the official treaty of peace, together with three appended conventions; the first having reference to the passage of the Dardanelles; the second arranging the details of the naval force in the Black Sea; the third declaring the Aland Islands now fortified. There is also an important declaration of maratime law, namely, establishing the law that a neutral flag is to protect the entire cargo, except contraband goods; and neutral goods under an enemy's flag are exempt from capture. The treaty is precisely the same as that brought by the last steamer. Of the missing articles, five and six, relate to a general amnesty and exchange of prisoners. Articles seven and eight, give Turkey admission into the European political system and secure European arbitration in case of disputes with her.

Peace had been formally proclaimed.

Important meetings of political parties in Parliament presage trouble to Palmerston. The Parliamentary Blue Book has been published, containing all the Central American documents.

The debate upon the fall of Kars was commenced on the 28th April by Mr. Whiteside, who introduced a motion of censure on the government. The Attorney General defended the government. Lord John Manners supported the resolution. After much debate, the resolution was postponed until the next evening.

The latest dates from Liverpool are to Wednesday afternoon, April 30th. Great excitement existed in political parties. Lord Palmerston had called a meeting of his friends; and the conservatives held meetings in opposition, and said they would make the fall of Kars the test question. Lord Clarendon has laid before the House of Lords a copy of the treaty of peace, and moved that it be taken up on the 5th of May. Lord Palmerston also laid it before the House of Commons.

The 4th of May has been appointed as a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace. Lord Lyndhurst has consented to postpone his motion upon the Italian question for the present, at the request of Lord Clarendon.

INDIA.—Telegraphic advices have been received from Calcutta to the 23d March, and from Hong Kong to the 16th March.

In Oude matters are quiet. The king has left for England. Persia remained quiet. Trade in India has improved. The insurrection in China continued active. The Imperial troops had been defeated at Kiang-si. An extensive fire had occurred at Hong Kong. Nye Brothers & Co. have failed.

There is nothing else of importance by this arrival.

CONGRESS—TUESDAY, 13TH MAY.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Fish, the Secretary of War was directed to report to the Senate an estimate for the removal of the rocks at Hurlgate, New York, so as to admit the passages of vessels of war and the largest size merchant men. Mr. Fish gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill to carry out that object. The report of the committee of conference on the deficiency bill was agreed to.

An appropriation for engravings of the Pacific Rail Road route, was retained, and that for the District of Columbia was omitted; also three or four hundred thousand dollars of army appropriations and many others. Mr. Cass concluded his speech on Kansas affairs. He said, the South does not interfere with the social institutions of the North, and if the North followed her example, we would be a happy and contented people, and continue, as now, the freest on the face of the globe. Mr. Clayton made a speech to the effect that no further legislation was necessary for the abrogation of the Danish Sound Dues. The Senate then adjeurned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, made a speech in defence of Mr. Buchanan, and in reply to the attack of Mr. Fuller, on Saturday.

The report of the committee of Conference on the deficiency bill was finally adopted and the bill passed. Mr. Evans of Texas, made a speech condemnatory of the Black Republican party, and appealing to the South to form an unbroken phalanx for the defence of her insitiutions. He also defended Walker and the emigrants to Nicaragua.

Two hundred and ten thousand copies of the agricultural portion of the Patent Office report were ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

Important from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The Steamer Star of the West which left Kansas last Saturday, arrived here to-day, with highly important news. Governor Robinson and family took passage on the Star of the West, at Lexington. While the Steamer was on her way hither, Gov. Robinson was waited upon by a committee appointed by the citizens of Kansas, and notified that they should detain him on the ground that he was fleeing from the territory to avoid arrest, on an indictment for treason, which had been found against him by the Grand Jury, in the United States District Court. Gov. Robinson replied that he had been informed by one of the Jury that an attempt had been made to find a bill of indictment against him, but that the attempt had failed. This however, did not satisfy the committeee, and they insisted that he should remain in Kansas. Robinson finally consented to remain, on the persuasion of Mr. Parkinson, the Captain of the boat, and Mr. Harnard of Baltimore. The committee agreed to send a messenger to Kansas to ascertain if an indictment had been found; if not, then all expenses atteending Robinson's detention would be paid by the committee. The committee consisted of Gen. Shields, Mr. Sawyer, and a number of the most respectable citizens of Kansas.

It is reported that a despatch has been received from Leavenworth, stating that an armed body of men were en route for Lawrence, for the purpose of destroying the evidence taken by the congressional committee.

While Ex-Governor Reeder was in attendance at the session of the Congressional committee at Lecompton, on the evening of the 8th inst., the Deputy Marshal served on him a writ to appear before the grand jury at that place, to answer the charge of contempt for having refused to comply with a summons from the grand jury previously servee on him.

Ex-Governor Reeder refused to obey the writ, and appealed to the Congressional Committee; but they decided that they had no power in the case. Messrs. Howard and Sherman, however, expressed their opinion that Reeder was protected from arrest by his privilege; but Mr. Oliver dissented, and said that the committee could not stand between him and the marshal. Reeder said that although his life was in danger in Lecompton, he would remain on his privilege in attendance at the sittings of the committee, and he, warned the marshal and his assistant not to touch him at their peril. The marshal then left, but was expected to return on the 9th with the U. S. dragoons.

Judge Lecompte charged the grand jury on the 7th May to indict all the State officers and members of the Legislature for high treason; but up to the 9th no such indictments had been found by the Court, so far as the proceedings have been made public.

We regret to learn that the very high freshet in the Cape Fear River has done considerable injury to the works of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company. The temporary dam at Cross Creek has been washed out. The wood-work of some dam passed the Clarendon Bridge, tearing loose boats, rafts, &c. The Clarendon Bridge, at Fayetteville, escaped by almost a miracle.

The above facts we glean from the Fayetteville Argus and other authorities in Fayetteville. We have heard here, from good authority, that the whole Cross Creek dam has drifted down bodily, and the timber part, at least, is lodged above the mouth of Black River. *Wil. Journal.*

The Pain Killer cures like magic. The first application often removes the severest pains, external and internal.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1856.

The Deficiency Bill—Committee of Conference—Disputed items—Proceedings of the Senate—Rivers and Harbors—Mr. Benjamin's accession to the Democratic party—Abolition violence in Kansas—Lull in political excitement—The "heated term"—Mr. Reade's Letter.

The description heretofore given by your correspondent of the manner in which appropriation bills are usually passed by the two Houses of Congress, applies in every respect to the bill to supply deficiencies, still pending. It was a small bill when it passed the House; the Senate amended it in such a way as to double the amount appropriated. It finally went to a Committee of Conference on the amendments disagreed to by the House, and two different committees have failed to agree. The bill is now in the hands of the third Committee. The struggle is over three amendments—one to continue the construction of the water works, another to supply deficiencies in support of the Judiciary, and the third, for deficiencies in the army in the Quarter Master's office—the Senate insisting and the House disagreeing. The alternative is now presented, either for the committees to come to some agreement or for the bill to be lost, each House adhering to its own action.

The item for the support of Judiciary includes certain expenditures at Cincinnati in the rendition of fugitive slaves, and, of course, elicited from Mr. Giddings a homily against the constitutionality of the fugitive-slave law. He holds the law to be unconstitutional, and that such laws should not be enforced by the President. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, defended the President from the aspersions of his colleague, saying that it was the President's duty to execute all the laws until they had been repealed or pronounced unconstitutional by the highest judicial authority. He was as much opposed to the fugitive-slave law as Father Giddings, but he was in favor of its execution so long as it was a law. The deficiencies in the Quarter Master's department are occasioned by the Indian hostilities in Oregon and the necessity of transporting large numbers of soldiers and increased quantities of munitions of war to that distant Territory. The appropriation for the water works involves the whole question of their construction by the general government according to the present plan. It may be lost now, but ten to one the appropriation goes into the civil and diplomatic bill on the last night of the session, in spite of the apparent and real opposition of the House of Representatives.

Part of the week has been devoted in the Senate to the consideration of the Naval Retiring Board, one day to the discussion of River and Harbor improvements, and another to the sound dues question, or rather, to an examination of the proper authority to give the notice to Denmark of the abrogation of the Treaty. The notice was given a year since by the President in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate to that effect. Mr. Sumner, who has opened the subject, holds that Congress alone, that is both Houses by joint resolution, are competent to clothe the President with the necessary authority. The debate was an interesting one, and the question upon which it has arisen, has not yet been decided.

There is a very decided majority in both Houses in favor of River and Harbor improvements, perhaps more than two-thirds, if the vote on the St. Clair Flats bill may be regarded as a test. This bill makes an appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars to deepen the channel through these flats to facilitate the approach of vessels to the City of Detroit. The same bill was passed just at the close of the last Congress, and failed to become a law for want of the signature of the President. Should it be returned to the Senate, in which body it originated, there is but little doubt that the Executive veto will be overruled and the bill be passed. The principles laid down by the President in his special message of December, 1854, giving his reasons for vetoing the River and Harbor bill, will hardly permit of his approval of this bill, exclusively local in its character. Many other bills have been reported to the Senate, each containing an appropriation for some special object, and altogether embracing the identical objects included in the River and Harbor bill vetoed by the President. In this connection I may also remark that an effort is to be made by the land States to secure large donations of the public lands for internal improvement purposes.

Mr. Benjamin, one of the Louisiana Senators, and one of the ablest members of that body, has formally announced his accession to the Democratic party, and his determination to co-operate with it hereafter. Viewing the slavery question as the paramount issue in the approaching Presidential campaign, he thought it his duty to make known publicly his determination to unite with the only party standing squarely upon and fully sustaining the guarantees of the Constitution. Mr. Benjamin is but one of many old-line Whigs throughout the country, who realize that one national party alone remains, and that duty and interest alike demand their union with it. Even in the Northern States the same feeling has force, as witness the result of the recent municipal election in Philadelphia. The Know Nothing majority of 9,000 at the preceding election has vanished, and the Democracy carry the stronghold of native Americanism by over 4,000—a change of 13,000 *only!*

The shooting of Sheriff Jones of Kansas, by some one of the abolition party of that Territory while in the discharge of his duty, is a logical sequence of the teachings of the abolition leaders in Congress and throughout the Eastern States. Abolition violence has reached the point of resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States and the assassination of its officer. It is well that the Commission appointed by Congress were eye witnesses of the whole transaction, and therefore able to give a reliable account of the exact condition of affairs in Kansas, and especially in the free State settlements. The exciting accounts from Kansas sent Eastward by telegraph are the grossest exaggerations. For two months general quiet has prevailed in the Territy, uninterrupted only by the late attempted assissination. Immigration continues at a steady pace, and a year hence there will probably be sufficient population to entitle it to admission as a State under Judge Douglas' bill. Then the people can decide this question of slavery for themselves, and whatever may be the result, the South will not complain nor refuse the State admission into the Union.

There is a lull just at the present moment in the excitement over the Cincinnati nomination. The "heated term," however, is approaching, and there will be four or five national Conventions during the month of June. The Democratic Convention will be followed by the seceding Know Nothings: the latter by the black Republicans, and towards the end of the month, it is said, a Fillmore and Donelson Convention will be held, for the purpose perhaps of taking a survey of the field and withdrawing those candidates and join in some new combination to defeat the Democratic party. The absence of excitement just at this moment may be occasioned by the increased uncertainties as to the future. There is a general desire among the anti Democratic factions to unite for the overthrow of the Democracy: if that cannot be accomplished the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention will carry nearly every State. The black Republicans are certainly the most formidable faction. F P. Blair and Commodore Stockton have already defined their positions, and the Van Burens will also soon yield to the embraces of Sewardism.

Mr Reade's letter has been published, and by no means equals in ability the promise of the Organ. The charge against President Pierce of having made freesoil appointments to office, has be n refuted too often to acquire any additional force from Mr. Reade's reiteration. Gov. Reeder is the instance cited by Mr. Reade, yet it is well known here that Gov. Reeder had always borne the character of a national Democrat, that he not only avowed himself friendly to the South, but after he had received his appointment, he expressed regret that he did not have money to spare to purchase some negroes to carry with him into the Territory. When he reached Kansas he permitted his avariciousness to control his principles, and united himself with the free-oilers under the belief that his speculations in public lands would prove more profitable if Kansas became a free State than if slavery should be established therein. The appointment proved to be a mistake, but up to that time Gov. Reeder had been known only as a national Democrat. MECKLENBURG.

HOW DID IT GET THERE?—We are credibly informed that one of the denizens of the polar regions, a veritable *phoca* or seal, by some means or other, recently found its way into the marshes of the Roanoke river in Tyrell county, N. C., where it was quietly regailing itself upon the fish which had become entangled in a shad-net belonging to a gentleman engaged in the fishery business in that county. The proprietor not liking such an interloper, went after his gun and succeeded in shooting the animal, which when brought on shore shewed by its size that it had not neglected its opportunities in the matter of good living. It yielded three gallons of oil, and the skin is now in the possession of Mr. G. W. Bluford, of this city, where it may be seen by the curious. We believe this is the first seal ever seen in the waters south of New York, and though some suppose it may have taken an involuntary passage south on a cake of ice—the question, we consider, still open for the discussion of naturalists, how did it get into North-Carolina? *Norfolk Herald.*

DECIDEDLY YANKEEISH.—Geo. S. Chase, of Waltham, presented Rebecca Cook, his sweet-heart, up in Vermont, with a gold watch and chain, and afterwards when she refused to have him, wanted to get them back, which proposition she rejected. He then intimated that she was a thief, and the lady then brought him to justice. It was let out to referees, and the referees gave her $500 damages and costs.

Mr. Buchanan in Washington City.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Mr. Buchanan was serenaded last night. He appeared and made a brief speech, and invited the citizens to call and shake hands with him. Many did so, last night. Great numbers will doubtless avail themselves of the invition, and call upon him during his stay in this city.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Flour is steady at $6.—Wheat is weaker. Corn has declined 1 to 2 cents; sales of white at 46 to 49c, yellow 49 to 52c.

War Vessel Ordered to Nicaragua.

PHILADELPIA, May 14.—The Steam Frigate Susquehanna, has been ordered to Nicaragua, and sails to-morrow from this port.

Recognition of Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Padre Vijil, the Nicaraguan Minister, was received by the President in his diplomatic capacity to-day.

If there be any of our readers who doubt the magic powers of Perry Davis' Pain Killer to relieve pain, we advise them to buy one twenty-five cent bottle of the Agent, and give it a trial. We never yet knew it to fail.

The Case of Mr. Herbert for Murder.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Judge Crawford this morning gave his decision in the existing case of Mr. Herbert's demand of *habeas corpus*. He stated that among other things, it was quite clear a conviction for murder should not take place. He therefore ordered that the prisoner, Herbert, should enter into a recognizance in the sum of $10,000, to answer at the June term of the Criminal Court the charge of the manslaughter of Thomas Keating.

Mr. Joseph H. Berrett and Mr. James Owner entered into bonds to this effect, and Mr. Herbert was released.

DIED.

At his residence, near Salisbury, on the 5th inst., Wm. S. Macay, aged about 50 years.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

PARADE AT THE ARMORY, ON SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, in winter uniform, *fatigue caps*, and arms and accoutrements in order of inspection. Also on MONDAY morning the 19th inst., at *eight o'clock*, A. M., at the Armory.

(By order of the Captain.)
WM. E. ALLEY, O. S.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN GRANVILLE.—The Democrats of the County of Granville are requested to meet in Convention on the last Saturday in May, the same being the 31st, in the town of Oxford, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Senate and House of Commons. A full meeting is most desirable in order that there should be free and full expression of the wishes of the party. MANY VOTERS.
May 10, 1856. 50—td.

WAKE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—A Convention of the Democrats of Wake County will be held in Raleigh, on Monday of May Court next, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and to take such other steps as may be deemed important to the continued unity and success of the party in the County.
April 28, 1856. 46—td.

Democratic Convention in Franklin.

THE DEMOCRATS OF FRANKLIN ARE REQUESTED to hold primary meetings and send delegates to a County Convention to be held in Louisburg on the 24th of May, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing Legislature. MANY VOTERS.
April 16th, 1856. 43—td.

Important Sale of Valuable Property IN WELDON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, (PROXIMO.) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, the valuable property known as the WELDON HOTEL, together with all the furniture and fixtures thereto belonging.

The building is entirely new and well arranged and capable of accommodating a large number of guests. The dining room is very spacious, and capable of seating several hundred persons comfortably, and its conveniences together with those of the cook ng department are unsurpassed by those of any such establishment in the Southern country.

The ticket office of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, and that of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, are in the building, and being situated immediately on the Railroad, the car shed adjoining the whole front of the house, it presents peculiar advantages to persons who desire to engage in the business of Hotel Keeping. The house is at present enjoying a good run of business.

It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more detailed description as persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the property before the day of sale.

TERMS.—6, 12 and 18 months in equal payments. Bonds with approved security will be required.

T. J. JARRATT & CO.
May 13, 1856. 51—swtd.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE attention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as

Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.

We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.

H. BAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

Sports of the Pit.

WAKE AND CHATHAM PROPOSE TO FIGHT, Nash and Warren, a Main of Twenty-one Cocks, for $500 the odd Fight, and Twenty-five Dollars a Battle, to commence the 11th of June, at Raleigh N. C. The party accepting the above challenge, will address Box 141, Raleigh, N. C., by the 28th of May.
May 12, 1856. 51—sw2w.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLSboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

**The Knuckle Washing Machine

Spring Stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his numerous friends and customers, that he has just received a large and well selected stock of the below named goods:

Ladies Car. Kid Cong'a. Hd. Gaiters.
" Bl'k Fr. L. " " " Tipped
" Col'd " " L. L. " "
" S. C. " " " "
" Brown " " Hd. " "
" Stitch'd " Bootees.
" Engh. K'd Gaiters,
" " " Bootees.
" " " Slippers.
" Car. " Th'k & Thin J. Linds.
" " Mor " " "
" " Kid " " Parodies.
" " " & Mor. Slippers.
" " " Buskins.
" Bronze " " Slippers,
" " " " Parodies.
" " " " J. Linds.
Ladies White Kid Gaiters,
" " Cash " "
" " Kid Slippers,
Misses Car. Cid Rosetts.
" Bl'k Mor. Hd. Bootees,
" Col'd " " "
" Bl'k Fr. L. " Gaiters,
" Col'd " " "
" Kid Mor. and Gt. Bootees Th'k Soles.
" Bro. & Col'd R. R. " " "
Chs. Gt Welt & Mor " " "
" Ass'd. Col'd Lace Gaiters,
" " Mor. Bootees.
" Bl'k " "
" " Ank. Ties,
" Col'd " " "
" Cash Hd. Button Gaiters.
" Pat. Lea. Strap Shoes and Pumps.

With a large assortment of Gent's Gaiters, Boots and Shoes. Also, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels and Bonnet cases, with every other article usually kept in a regular Shoe Store.

All in want would do well to call and examine before buying, as I will sell cheap for cash or on six months time, to punctual dealers.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture in his usual style, all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable and durable manner and at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the times will afford.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.
HENRY PORTER.
Raleigh, May 9th, 1856. 50—6t.

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY,

Treat Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.,
WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.
Office 746 Broadway, cor. Astor Place, N. Y.

CERTIFICATES FROM

Ex-Gov. T. M. Tucker,	Hon. T. Butler King,
Judge F. W. Huling,	Gen. Narcisso Lopez,
Capt. Isaiah Sellers,	Capt. Wm. Leathers,
A. L. Baldwin, M. D., of Winchester, Va.	W. P. Allison, M. D., of Lynchburg, Va.
Judge Alex. Walker,	Col. Maunsel White,
Thos. E. Bond, M. D.,	J. L. Peacocke, M. D.

PERMISSION TO REFER TO

Ex-Gov. Jas. C. Jones,	Hon. Fred. P. Stanton,

B. F. Palmer, Inventor of Palmer's Artificial Leg.
Francis Grice, Naval Constructor Navy Yard, Phila.
Proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia.
☞ Send for a pamphlet.
May 10, 1856. 50—sw10t.

New Spring and Summer Goods for 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED FROM New York, and is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS he ever had the pleasure of offering to his numerous friends and customers. Introducing all the RECENT STYLES, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Muslins, Challes, Barage De Lanes, Figured and Plain Berages, and Tissues.

Silk and Straw Bonnets, Silk Mantilas, and Parisols.

No use to talk, for I have got them. Come and look.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—I have a fine assortment of Cotton, Linen, and Woolen Goods of all kinds. Give me a call if you want new, cheap, and good Goods. Hats, Boots, and Shoes. Also, some good READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Talk about this man and that man selling goods at cost! Why customer, stop and think and ponder well before you step, I am not selling you old goods nor time-worn or shelf-rubbed remnants; but I am offering you NEW GOODS, bought in New York *within the last fifteen days*, and I will sell you good Goods, just as cheap as any man in this City, County or State that has paid for his goods, or intends doing so. Call and see me, and if I do not prove what I say, then quit me.

Call 3d door above R. Smith's corner, or one door above Evans and Cooke's, and opposite C. W. D. Hutching's Saddle and Harness Manufactory, Fayetteville Street.
ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, March 24, 1856. 1117—6w.

☞ Star, Christian Advocate, Spirit of the Age, copy six times.

Unusually Attractive Stock---1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLIES!

T. R. FENTRESS, MERCHANT TAILOR, would respectfully inform his friends, patrons, and the public at large, that he has but recently returned from the Northern Cities with by far the most superior articles in the line of his business ever exhibited in this City. To prove this statement, he invites an examination of his stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

of almost all colors, as well as Drap D'Etes, plain and figured, Drillings, Marseilles of every variety, Satins, &c., &c., together with his rich and general assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, and other things too numerous to detail in an ordinary advertisement.

The above goods will be made up, sold, &c., on the most accommodating terms for Cash, or, to punctual customers, on six month's credit. And this leads me to say that my seasons for the maturity of accounts are the 1st of April and the 1st of October. This I have frequently mentioned, but some of my customers are unwilling or unable to comprehend it. I have written very many letters to very many of them, but the only consolation I have derived in the majority of instances has been the exceedingly poor consolation of having had to pre-pay the postage on their letters Those living at a distance might at least oblige me *by informing me of their location!*

T. R. FENTRESS.

N. B.—A reduced stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING on hand, which will be sold, *for cash*, at cost.

PARIS AND AMERICAN FASHIONS FOR THE Spring and Summer of 1856 just received.

The subscriber wishes to employ 1 or 2 good Journeymen immediately; also, would take 1 or 2 apprentice boys. The boys must come well recommended.
April 22, 1856. 46—3tsw.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—Cannon Stocks, *et al.*, vs. William Burney, Esq., *et al.*—Petition for account and settlement.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard McGrawhorn, and Isaac McGrawhorn, next of kin of John McGrawhorn, dec'd., are non-residents of the State; it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, commanding the said non-residents, at the next term of the court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of May next, to be and appear at said term, or this notice will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness: H. Sheppard, Clerk of our said court, at office, in Greenville, this first Monday of February, A. D. 1856.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
March 25, 1856. 1118—w6w,

L. P. HUNT & CO,

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE THEIR
Second Gift Enterprise
On the 29th of May, 1856, at Louisville, Kentucky.

30,000 DOLLARS!
FOUNDED ON REAL ESTATE.

☞ Bonds given, with good security, for the payment of all prizes.

1 Farm, 200 acres, six miles from Frankfort,, valued at	- - -	$10,000
1 Hotel at Bridgeport, Ky., valued at	- - -	3,000
1 Dwelling-House,	" - - -	1,500
1 " "	" - - -	1,000
1 " "	" - - -	1,000
8 Pianos, 7-octave, Rosewood, superior toned, at $450 each.	- - -	800
8 Pianos, 6½-octave, fine toned, at $300 each	- - -	2,400
10 Gold Lever Watches, gentlemen's, at $100 each		1,000
5 " " ladies', at $60 each	- - -	300
5 " " " $40 "	- - -	200
10 Silver Lever Watches, gentlemen's, at $50	- - -	500
10 " " " at $20	- - -	200
30 Gold Chains, at $20	- - -	600
8 Breastpins, ladies', at $12 50	- - -	100
200 Ladies' Gold Thimbles, Boxes, &c., at $5	- - -	1,000
200 Gold Rings, at $2 50	- - -	500
2,500 " " at $1	- - -	2,500
3,000 Gifts valued at	- - -	$30,000

☞ Tickets $1. ☞ Tickets $1. ☞ Tickets $1.

The first drawn number being entitled to the farm, and so on to the end of the gifts, all free of charge.

☞ Those drawing prizes, residing at a distance, who prefer the wholesale value in cash to the article drawn, can be accommodated by addressing the proprietors.

Tickets will be sent to any part of the United States, to agents, by addressing L. P. HUNT & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Payment for tickets must be made previous to the day of drawing to entitle the holder to any prize. A copy of the drawing and all small prizes will be sent to every person holding tickets, by mail or otherwise, immediately after the drawing, free of charge.

The present owners have given bonds to furnish deeds immediately after the drawing. Address
L. P. HUNT & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.
May 2, 1856. 1128—tw.

Tax Books! Tax Books!!

I HAVE FOR SALE A FEW TAX BOOKS, MADE expressly for the use of County Court Clerks and Sheriffs, with printed headings of each item of taxable property under the late revenue law of this State.

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, May 15, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD OFFICE,
RALEIGH, May 1st, 1856.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFfice until the first day of June, for the rebuilding of the Bridge over the Roanoke, at Gaston, according to the plans of the Engineer, which can be seen on application at this office. The Bridge is between 1000 and 1200 feet long, and all the materials will be furnished by the Company.—Proposals will state the charge per lineal foot for the workmanship alone.

Proposals will be received at the same time, for taking down and relaying one of the Piers under said bridge, and also for coping all the piers.

R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
47—awtJl.

☞ Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer, National Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald, and Salisbury Banner, copy twice a week till 1st of June.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, namely,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER, AND LONDON QUARTERLIES,
AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
(MONTHLY,)

Commenced with North British for November, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1856.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year: namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.
42—3t.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 18th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.

W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS.
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

TO ENGINEERS.

THE AMERICAN ENGINEER'S DRAFTSMAN, and Machinist's Assistant, with numerous illustrations, by Oliver Byrne.

The Practical Draftsman, book of Industrial Design, and Machininst's and Engineer's Drawing Companion, by Wm. Johnson, with numerous illustrations.

Pocket Book for Railroads and Civil Engineers, by Oliver Byrne

Scribners Engineer's and Mechanics Companion.

A Practical Treatise on Railway Curves and locations for young Engineers, by Wm. F. Shunk

The Mechanic's Text-Book and Engineer's Practical Guide by Thos. Kett

Templetons' Engineers and Mechanics Companion

The Practical Examinator on steam and the steam engine, with instructive references relative thereto, arranged for the use of Engineers, Students and others

The Mechanical Principia, containing all the various calculations on water and steam power, and on the different kinds of Machinery used in Manufacturing, with tables showing the cost of manufacturing different styles of Cotton goods, &c., by Charles Eldridge Leonard

Mechanics for the Millwright, Machinist, Engineer, Civil Engineer, Architect, and Student, containing a clear Elementary Exposition of the principles and practice of building machines, by Frederick Overman.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, April 26, 1856. 46—

Book Binding.

JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.

Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

New Store, New Goods, and New Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING, AT their new Store at DURHAM'S STATION, N. C. Railroad, their stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin ware, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., all of which they will sell low for cash, or country trade, such as Corn, Wheat, Flour, Flax Seed, Raw Hides, Bees-wax, Tallow, old Iron, good heart Shingles, fat Poultry of all kinds, Butter, Eggs, cotton and linen Rags, tow and cotton Cloth, Seed Cotton, new Feathers, Bacon, Lard, fat Beef Cattle, &c. &c., Their motto is, quick sales and small profits. Come and see.

GUESS & NICHOLLS.
April 21, 1856. 45—sw4w.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.

W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—

Office Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,

WILMINGTON, April 18th, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. ON THE profits of this Company for the last six months, has been declared, and will be paid to Stockholders on or after the 15th May next.

Books for transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of May next.

JAMES S. GREEN,
Treas. Wil. & Wel. R. R. Co.
April 19, 1856. 43—sw15thM.

KEEP THE PIANO AND MONEY TOO.—If you are undecided where you can get the cheapest and best Pianos, just postpone the matter until you can take one of E. P. Nash's on trial. You can retain the money until the Piano has given satisfaction.

He is willing to give bond and security to furnish you with a superior Instrument at a low price.

Orders especially entrusted to our selection always receive particular care.

E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer,
33, Sycamore, corner of Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.
April 9, 1856. 42—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PITT CO., Superior Court of Law.

It is ordered by the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court be held for the county aforesaid at the Court House in Greenville on the second Monday of June, A. D., 1856. All suitors in civil suits and all persons having business in said Court, exceptin criminal cases, will attend.

JAS. A. BROWN, C. S. C.
March 24, 1856. 36—6w.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE WESTERN SENTINEL,"

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independen, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.
December 16, 1855. 9—

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"

A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, naturally suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unseated; strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR.
Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.
38—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.

T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1856: a year book of facts in Science and Art.

The Onyxse Ring, by John Sterling.

A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood.

The Angel in the House: The Betrothal: a Poem.

Edith Hale: a Village Story, by Thrace Talmon. This work has been pronounced the most remarkable production of the day.

Tolla: a Tale of Modern Rome.

The Lost Hunter: a Tale of Early Times.

Charlemont, by Simms.

Guy Rivers: a Tale of Georgia, by Simms.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 24, 1856. 36—

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a deed of trust executed to me on the 7th of November, 1855, by Jas. D. Newsom, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell in the town of Milton, Caswell county, N. C., on Thursday the 10th day of April next, all of the machinery belonging to the Milton Cotton Factory, consisting of about 1600 spindles, 20 looms, with cards, shaftings, and all other fixtures for the purpose of successfully manufacturing cotton in all the branches of spinning and weaving. I shall also sell the factory house, which is built of stone and brick, four stories high, 46 by 80 feet, covered with zinc; and with said house about 2 acres of land, one steam engine of about twenty horse power—all of which will be sold without reserve. As the property is valuable, (having been pronounced by a judge of machinery to be worth $30,000,) persons desirous of purchasing will be shown the property by Dr. Harrison, who will be found on the premises.

I shall also sell in the city of Raleigh, on the 20th of April, all of the household and kitchen furniture, stock, crop, and other articles, for the purpose of closing said trust. Terms of sale liberal, and made known on each day of sale.

JOHN M. FLEMING, *Trustee.*

The above sale, so far as regards the property to be sold in Raleigh, is postponed until Tuesday (the 20th day) of May court.

J. M. FLEMING.
March 7, 1856. 1115—td.

☞ Southside Democrat, Petersburg, and Chronicle, Milton, copy weekly till day.

CONDENSED ENGLISH CHANCERY REPORTS.—REPORTS OF CASES DECIDED IN the High Court of Chancery. Edited by E. D. Ingram, Esq. Vols. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, for sale at $2 per vol. bound in calf, by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 29—

LAGER BEER! LAGER BEER!!—IF YOU wish to get a good glass of beer call at S. Karrer's establishment, corner of Wilmington and Hargett streets.

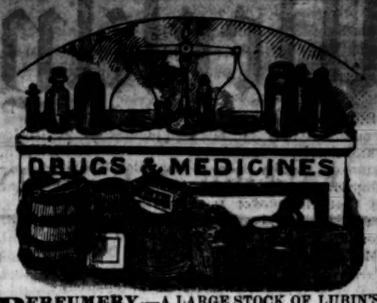
☞ Oysters, Sardines and Sausages always on hand.
Raleigh, March 21, 1856. 35—

DR. J. B. WINSTON

HEREBY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF HOLLY SPRINGS and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to calls requiring his professional services. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction.

March 12, 1856. 33—tf.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bosin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALity, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOP3.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proofs presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY IS NOW OFFERED for sale. It consists of a Paper, Grist and Saw Mill, and a Farm with a commodious Dwelling House thereon. It is situated in Wake County at the Great Falls of Neuse River, thirteen miles from Raleigh, and four miles from the Depots of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad at Forestville and Huntsville. The farm embraces three hundred and sixty-nine acres of good arable land—part of which is in woods.

The Paper Mill is a massive stone building, 201 feet long by 55 feet wide—part of it two and a half stories high, and is covered with a tin roof. The machinery consists of four engines of great power, one Rotary Boiler, one Fourdenier machine of excellent quality, which has turned off 3400 pounds of paper within 24 hours together with all other appliances necessary for paper making—all in good order. The machinery is driven by Blake water wheels under a head of 18 feet water. There is a large Stock House attached, together with an office and eleven houses for the operatives. Also a Blacksmith shop and a Carpenter's shop of two stories. An abundant supply of the purest wash-water.

The Grist Mill is a new building, 40 feet long by 32 feet wide—of four floors. It has three pair of stones, each pair driven by a Blake water wheel.

The Saw Mill contains an excellent circular saw. Timber can be rafted down the river from twelve miles above.

If not sooner disposed of, the property will be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.
March 10, 1856. 33—tdsw.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—William G. Hill, Trustee, and others *vs.* Marianna Hill and others.—Petition to sell land.

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1856, of the Court of Equity for Wake county, in the above entitled cause—the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the town of Pittsborough, on the Tuesday of May County Court, being the 13th day of May, the land in the pleadings mentioned as lying in Chatham county, to wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in Chatham county, about a mile from Deep River, and within a mile and a half of Jones' Mills, on both sides of Dry Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Brantley, Drake Wicker and others—containing nine hundred and seventy-six acres. The said land is all well timbered with long-leaf pine, and very valuable on that account.

The undersigned will also sell at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the Monday of May County Court—being the 19th day of May, the lands in the pleadings mentioned as lying and being in Wake county, to wit:

A tract of land in Wake county, containing three hundred acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Jos. Peace, the heirs of James Speight and others on Steep Hill creek, formerly owned by Charles Hinton.

Terms of sale: A credit of six months for one-half, and twelve months for the residue of the purchase money, bearing interest from date of sale, will be given to purchasers giving bond and approved sureties. Five per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. M. E.
Equity Office, April 14th, 1856. 41—tw.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.